



VILLAGE VISIT – GROUP 47



ABHISHEK ANAND (GL)
DR DEBJYOTI BARMAN (AGL)
VIBHOR KHANDELWAL
PAWAN KUMAR MEENA
PRASHANT KUMAR PASI



BASIC OBJECTIVES OF VILLAGE VISIT



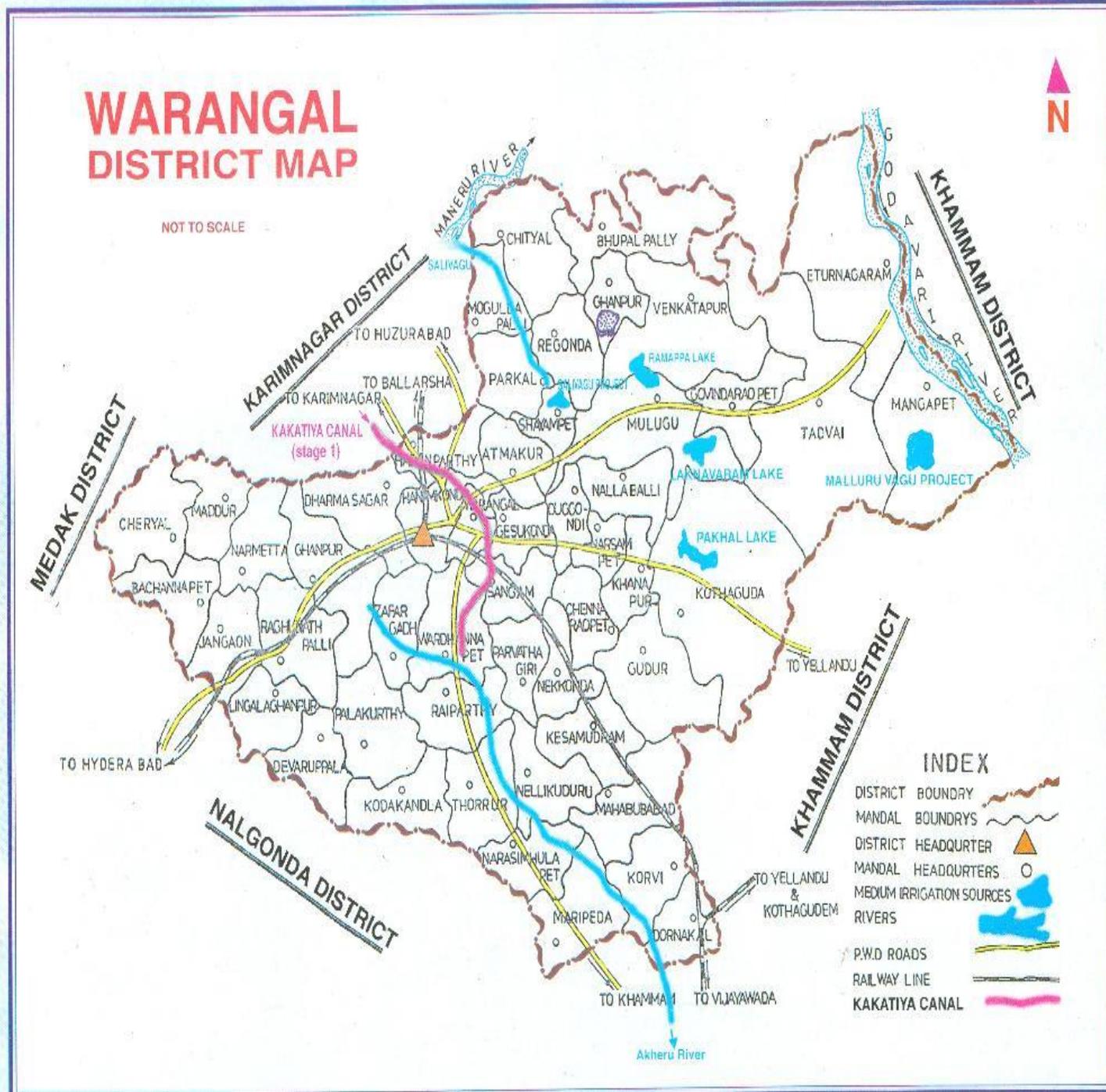
Assess the socio economic political dynamics that exist in a village

Understand and analyse the problems faced by villagers especially the SC, ST, women, etc.

Evaluate the working of various village level institutions.

VILLAGE PROFILE

Ashok nagar is a village situated in Warangal district of Telangana. It is 220 km from the state capital Hyderabad and 50 kms from Warangal railway station.





GEOGRAPHY

Ashoknagar is a small village surrounded by the famous Pakhal lake and Pakhal biodiversity park on the east, Dusamudram lake on the north and an artificial dam on the west.

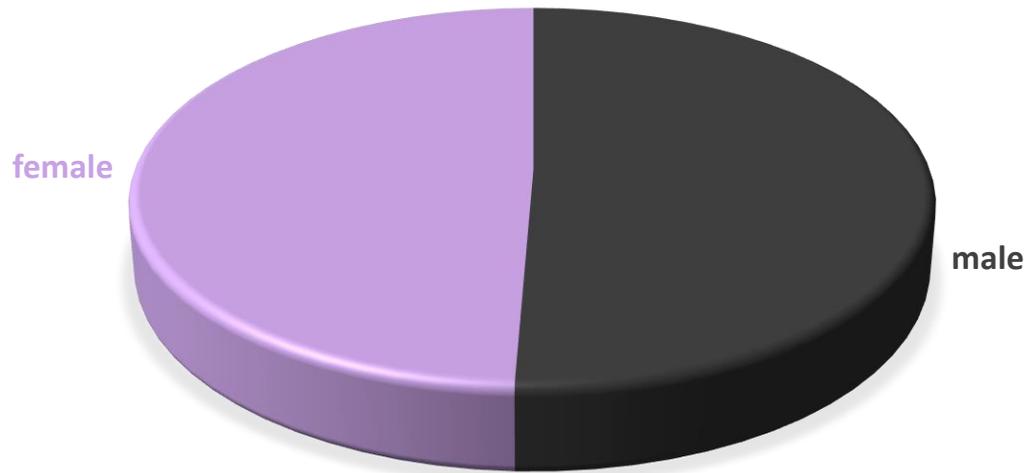




PAKAL LAKE – a pristine natural beauty



GENDER PROFILE



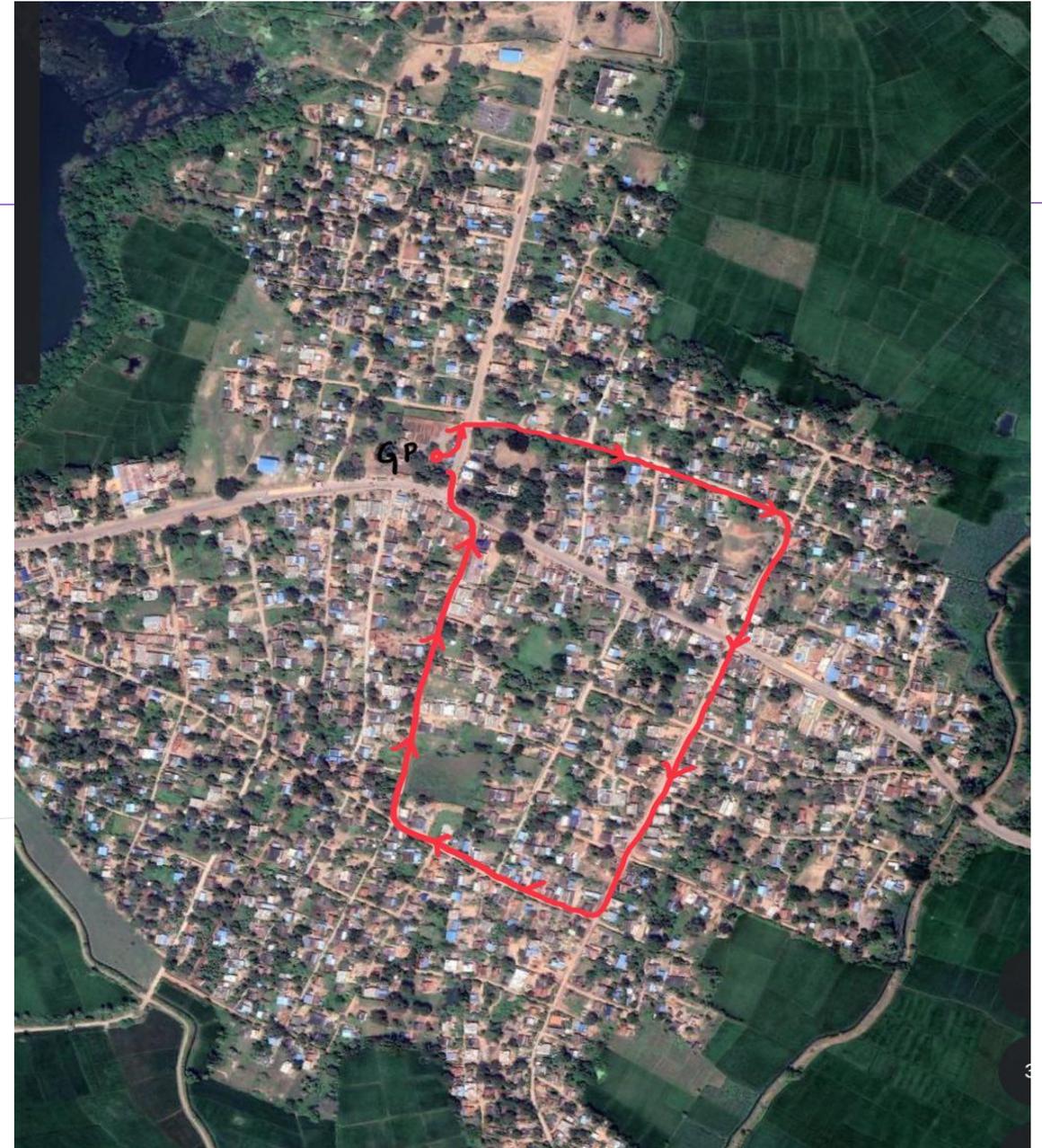
DEMOGRAPHY

According to the 2011 census

- Total population – 4782
- Male- 2422 and female – 2360
- SC – 669
- ST- 734
- No. of houses – 1190



TRANSECT WALK





OBSERVATIONS

- The settlement is based on the caste lines
- We visited the central point of the village (Bodrai) which is worshipped by the villagers.
- A large part of the village is encroached forest land.
- Various issues regarding the government schemes were discussed with the villagers
- Interaction with the village elders regarding the development of the village.
- We saw collection of chitthi from the villagers
- Though waste was collected from entire village but was not disposed properly.



RESOURCE MAP





TIMELINE OF THE VILLAGE

- 1910- Village established by the tribal families of the region.
- 1952- First pakka house (S. Muthilingam)
- 1971 – first Radio in the village
- 1989- First Road came to the village
- 1990 – First TV in the village
- 1992 – first bridge in the village (Anjanyeam)
- 2003 – CC road constructed
- 2004 – Panchayat building constructed

Waste management system in the village



- A shed for waste segregation was there in the outskirts of the village.
- But only few waste items were segregated like plastic and glass bottles which were given to **Clean India foundation** for recycling.
- A significant amount of garbage is dumped in open pits and burnt



BIOCOMPOSTING using earthworms



AGRICULTURE

- The society is majorly agrarian.
- Around 70% of the population is dependent on agriculture.
- There are majorly two cropping seasons- Kharif and Rabi.
- Around 60% of the land is well irrigated from the water of Pakhal lake and the artificial dam. Also, many farmers use underground water.
- Major crops are Rice, Maize, Chilly, etc

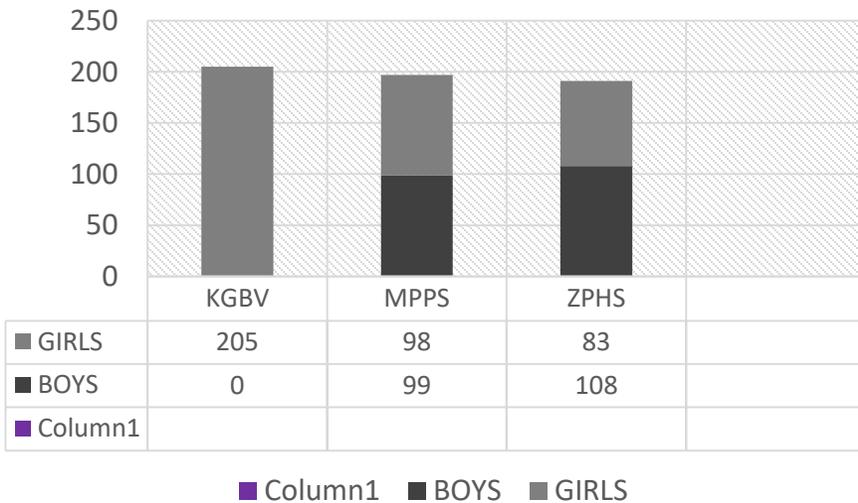




EDUCATION

There are 3 schools in the village – 1 Secondary school upto class 10th (ZPHS) and 2 Primary schools (KGBV & MPPS). Also there is a Tribal sainik preparatory school.

Chart Title



Visit to primary and Secondary school





MID-DAY MEAL





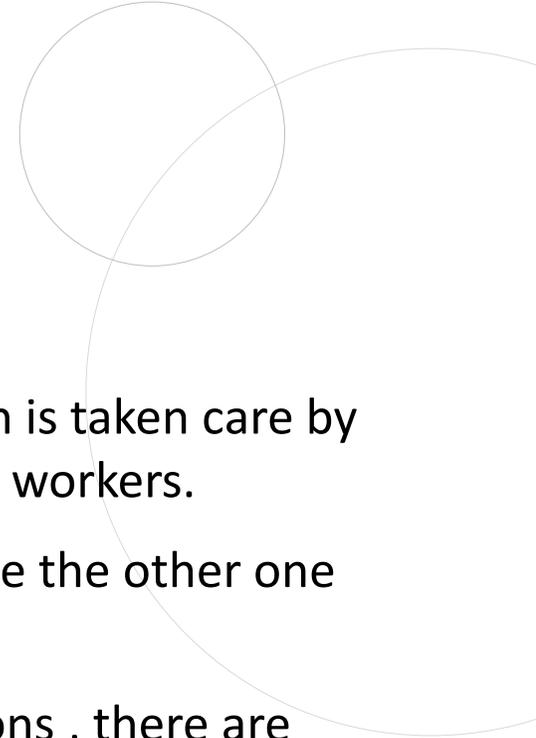
OBSERVATIONS

- In Primary school, there were only 3 classrooms where classes from 1-5 were being run.
- There were no desk and table in the classroom.
- No facility of drinking water in the school premises.
- The washrooms are separate for boys and girls but are in poor condition.
- There are no ceiling fans in the classrooms as the school management doesn't have funds for electricity bills.
- Only one functional computer with no computer operator.



RECOMMENDATIONS

- There is need of 3 more class rooms and also a staff room. However, under Manna Vuru Manna Badi (our village ,our school) scheme has selected the school for which it will get 35 lakhs rupees for renovation.
- Under Mission Bhagirathi, a water connection of drinking water shall be provided.
- Under Swachh Bharat mission, the toilets shall be renovated and a dedicated staff shall be employed for the maintenance.
- The maintenance funds of 12000 annually is insufficient to pay the electricity bills. In this the Gram Panchayat was asked to use GP untied funds to help out.



HEALTH



- The village has 2 subcenters which is taken care by 1 MBBS doctor, 1 ANM, and ASHA workers.
- 1 subcenter is public building while the other one is rented.
- Apart from public health institutions , there are many private registered medical practitioners in the village.
- The nearest Community Health center is in Narsampet which is around 7 km from the village.



OBSERVATIONS

- The infrastructure is very minimal catering only to basic diseases like hypertension, diabetes, Antenatal care, etc.
- The following facilities are available – BP measuring machine, oximeter, glucometer, first aid kit, stethoscope , IV set.
- The villagers preferred to take healthcare services from the Registered medical practitioners rather than the subcenter.
- Also, since the Subcenter is open only during the daytime, hence for night emergencies the villagers have to go to RMP or Private hospitals.
- The doctor posted at Mandal level visits the subcenter only twice a week.
- Biomedical waste is not properly segregated and burned along with household waste.



RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Infrastructure needs to be upgraded by expanding it to health and wellness center.
- Apart from that a regular doctor needs to be posted.
- The use of digital technologies can be explored like telemedicine.
- A testing lab or even a collection center in the village need to be instituted.
- A biomedical waste disposal system shall be installed away from the water sources for proper disposal.



PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

- The Panchayati Raj institution plays a major role in the village.
- The Gram panchayat has its own building with 3 rooms.
- There is a Sarpanch, Upa sarpanch and 14 ward members along with the panchayat secretary.
- The post of Sarpanch was reserved for women candidate in the last electoral process.





OBSERVATIONS

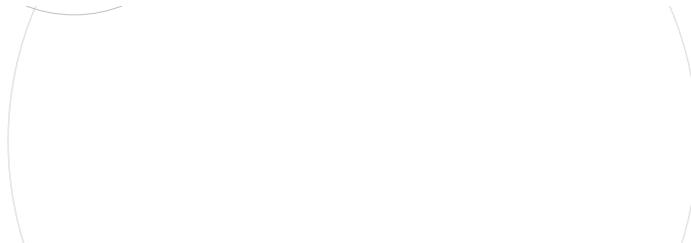
- The Sarpanch and the Panchayat Secretary have a good rapport with the villagers.
- Regular Gram Sabha meetings
- They are well aware of the various issues of the village and even suggested some useful measures to tackle them.
- There was no issue of female representation.
- There is no internet connectivity in the Panchayat.
- There is one computer but not functional.
- There is a nursery in the premises built under Palle Pragati scheme.
- There is a tractor and a water tanker also





❖ GP INFORMATION (Yes/No)

- ✓ GP having own building :Yes
- ✓ GP having Power supply :Yes
- ✓ GP having Computer :Yes
- ✓ GP having Computer Operator :No
- ✓ GP having Broadband connectivity :No
- ✓ GP Building having no of Rooms : 3





RECOMMENDATIONS

- The PRI needs to be connected with internet under the village optical fibre network programme.
- Need of digitization of the records.
- Social audit needs more community participation and accountability.
- Citizens charter shall be displayed in the PRI building.





ANGANWADI CENTRE

- There are two Anganwadi centre in the village which looks after the children of the age group 3-6 years.
- The children are taught English and telugu alphabets







OBSERVATIONS

- Out of the two anganwadi centres, one is a rented one from the SC community center.
- The teachers seem to be very dedicated and the children were able to read A-Z, 1-20 fluently.
- The food given to the children was tasted by the members and found to be upto the mark especially Bal-Amrit.
- The centres were well equipped with weighing machine, height charts and other educational tools.





RECOMMENDATIONS

- A small playground can be constructed for the children as the anganwadi space is very limited.
- More educational toys and tools can be used.
- Take away meals can be given to the children who missed their class.



MAJOR GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

- 1. Mission Bhagiratha
- Mission Bhagiratha which has the mission for ensuring safe and sustainable Piped drinking water supply from surface water sources.
- Mission Bhagiratha, a flagship programme of the Telangana government, is aimed at providing safe drinking water to every household. “We have achieved 100 per cent target of providing drinking water connections to all households in the state.





RYATHU BANDHU

Rythu Bandhu scheme also Farmer's Investment Support Scheme (FISS) is a welfare program to support farmer's investment for two crops a year by the Government of Telangana. The government is providing farmers ₹5000 per acre per season to support the farm investment, twice a year, for rabi and kharif seasons. This is a first direct farmer investment support scheme in India, where the cash is paid directly.





RYATHU VEDIKA

- The main objective of the scheme is to provide farmers a place to discuss their issues and get expert opinion from the agriculture extension officer posted there.





PALLE PRAGATI SCHEME

It is one of the Telangana Flagship programmes to rejuvenate degraded forests, protecting these forests from threats such as smuggling, encroachment, fire and grazing. It adopted intensive soil and moisture conservation measures based on a watershed approach.

At the village level, Haritha Rakshana Committees were formed to monitor the program under the Chairmanship of Gram Sarpanch.





HARITHA HARAM



In the areas outside the existing forest, massive planting activities were to be taken up in areas such as; road-side avenues, river and canal banks, barren hills and foreshore areas, institutional premises, religious places, housing colonies, community lands, municipalities and industrial parks.



KCR KIT

- For pregnant women.
- Can be utilized this for maximum 2 deliveries.
- Birth at a government hospital .
- To provide all the necessary items for pregnant women and the newborn baby.
- Financial assistance of Rs. 12,000 in three phases.
- If baby girl, an additional Rs. 1000 .
- Contains Baby oil, Soaps useful for mother and child, Mosquito net, Dresses, Handbag, Toys for child, Diapers, Powder, Shampoo, Sarees, Towel and Napkins, Baby bed.





AASARA PENSION SCHEME

- To protect the most vulnerable sections of society.
- the old and infirm, people with HIV-AIDS, widows, incapacitated weavers and toddy tappers, who have lost their means of livelihood, in order to support their day to day minimum needs.
- Enhancing the monthly pension from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1000 for the old aged, widows, weavers, toddy tappers and AIDS patients.
- Rs. 500 to Rs. 1500 for disabled persons.
- OBSERVATION – for the last 2 years many of the beneficiary did not receive their pensions.



❖ AASARA PENSIONS

✓ No of OAP pensions	:141
✓ No of Widow Pensions	:322
✓ No of T &T Pensions	:34
✓ No of Disabled Pensions	:72
✓ No of Viewers Pensions	:1
✓ No of Single women Pensions	:24
✓ No of Beedi workers Pensions	:0
✓ Total No of pensions	:594



MISSION KAKATIYA

- For restoring around tanks to provide irrigation source.
- Desiltation , repairing damaged sluices and weirs, restoring dilapidated tank bunds, stone revetments and plugging seepages are carried out.
- Improving the ground water table.
- Reducing the power consumption by farm sector,.
- Getting higher yields, spurring the growth of livestock and rejuvenating rural economy .



❖ RURAL WATER SUPPLY

- ✓ No of OHSRs in GP :3
- ✓ No of Sources :MISSION BHAGEERATHA
- ✓ No of Public Taps :10
- ✓ No of Private (HHs) Taps :520
- ✓ No of gate Valves :12
- ✓ No of Hand Pumps :12



AROGYA LAKSHMI

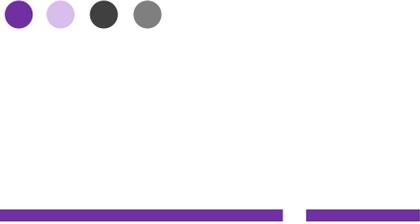
- One nutritious meal every day to pregnant and lactating women and children below the age of six through Anganwadi centres.
- For women, 200 ml milk for 25 days/month and one egg /day will be given with meal .
- Children, aged between seven months and three years are provided with 16 eggs a month in addition to a 2.5 kg food packet.
- Children aged 3- 6 years, 01 egg /day in addition to rice, dal, vegetables and snacks .



MGNREGS

❖ MGNREGS

✓ No of House Holds	:1190
✓ No of HHs registered under EGS	:1185
✓ NO of individual wage seekers	: 1318
✓ No of Active Job Cards	:829
✓ No of HHs provided with 100 man days	:115
✓ No of HH have constructed soak pits under MGNREGS	:516
✓ No of Dump Yard constructed	:01
✓ No of Vaikuntadamam constructed	:01



THANK YOU

ధన్యవాదాలు
धन्यवाद